

GHOST SHRIMP

Title 14 Excerpts

§120.6. Use of Powered Equipment of the Type, Size and Specifications Hereinafter Noted to Take Crustaceans.

Powered equipment may be used to take only *Callinassa affinis*, *Callinassa californiensis*, and *Callinassa giga* (commonly called ghost shrimp) under the following conditions:

(a) Powered equipment is a hand operated hydraulic pump or a pump driven by an engine not to exceed 5 horsepower. Intake and outlets of suction and hydraulic nozzles shall not be in excess of an inside diameter of 2 inches. The hydraulic nozzle shall not be longer nor extended into any tideland sands to a depth greater than 3 feet, and all engine-driven pumps shall have a shut-off valve at the nozzle.

(b) Each person operating or assisting in operating such equipment will be required to possess a commercial fishing license and a permit as provided by this section.

(c) Permits may be issued annually for the period of the commercial fishing license on application filed at one of the Department of Fish and Game offices. Permits may contain additional terms and conditions, including areas of use, as prescribed by the Department of Fish and Game.

(d) Powered equipment may be used on intertidal areas, that is, between high water and low water marks, except powered equipment shall not be used in Tomales Bay, Bodega Harbor or Bolinas Lagoon. In Morro Bay engine-driven hydraulic pumps may not be used south of a line running 230° magnetic from the public boat ramp at the south end of the Embarcadero.

(e) Holes created in the mudflat surface by engine-driven pumps shall not exceed 8 feet in any horizontal dimension, nor more than 12 inches in depth.

(f) Mollusks and crustaceans, other than ghost shrimp, exposed or hydraulically sluiced to the surface, shall be returned immediately to their natural habitat, and no fish, mollusks or crustaceans, other than ghost shrimp shall be possessed by the permittee at any time during pumping operations or while traveling to or from pumping operations.

(g) Each permittee shall have his permit in his possession while operating such equipment.

(h) A permit shall not be assigned or transferred, and any right or privilege granted thereunder is subject to revocation by the Fish and Game Commission at any time.

(i) All provisions of the following numbered sections of the Fish and Game Code shall be a condition of all permits to be fully performed by the holders thereof, via: 7700-7855, 8010-8024, 8250-8283, 8603, 8630-8634, 9050-9053. All section numbers are inclusive.

(j) Permits shall only be issued upon the conditions contained in the application and signed by the applicant that he has read, understands, and agrees to be bound by all terms of the permit.

(k) Any permit may be revoked or suspended for a period fixed by the commission, upon the breach or violation of the terms of the permit, or any of the foregoing sections of the Fish and Game Code, or any of these regulations, or if, in the opinion of the department, the resource is endangered. Any person who has had his permit revoked may be required to appear before the Fish and Game Commission when applying for a new permit. For a period of not more than one year, the commission may defer action upon the application of any person who uses powered equipment to take ghost shrimp without first having secured a permit under these regulations.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS:

1. Powered equipment to take ghost shrimp shall be prohibited in Morro Bay within the area between Fairbanks Point (north), White Point (south), approximately 1600 feet, and the harbor channel (west), main-

land shore (east), approximately 700 feet.

2. Each permittee must also possess a Tidal Invertebrate Permit issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 8500 of the Fish and Game Code.

GOLDEN AND RIDGEBACK PRAWN TRAWL

Golden and ridgeback prawn permit holders are also subject to the provisions of Title 14, §§120, 150.06, 189, 190. See Notice on page 1 about Restricted Access Programs for California's prawn fisheries.

Title 14 Excerpts

§120.3. Golden Prawn (*Penaeus californiensis*), and Ridgeback Prawn (*Eusicyonia ingentis*) Trawling.

Prawns may only be taken by trawl nets for commercial purposes pursuant to sections 120 and 120.3 of these regulations, or by traps, pursuant to sections 180, 180.2, 180.5 and this section. Spot prawns may not be taken or possessed using trawl nets. Permits to use or possess trawl nets for the taking of golden prawns and ridgeback prawns in ocean waters may be granted only under the following conditions:

(a) Qualifications of Permittee. The applicant must be a licensed commercial fisherman and operator of a currently registered commercial fishing vessel.

(b) Cost of Permit. See subsection 699(b) of these regulations for the fee for this permit. (NOTE: this fee shall be charged effective April 1, 1992.)

(c) Permit Area. Trawling for golden and ridgeback prawns shall be permitted in waters not less than 25 fathoms in depth and lying not nearer than three nautical miles distance from the nearest point of land on the mainland shore, and from all offshore islands. No trawling shall be conducted in the cowcod closure areas defined in Section 150.06, Title 14, CCR. Also, trawling shall not be conducted within District 19A which shall include a line from Malibu Point (34°01.8'N., 118°40.8'W) to Rocky Point (Palos Verdes Point) (33°46.5'N., 118°25.7'W.).

(1) Trawling Zones.

(A) Trawling Zone 1: Includes waters between the California-Oregon border and a line extending due west from False Cape (Lat. 40°31'N).

(B) Trawling Zone 2: Includes those waters between a line extending due west from False Cape and a line extending due west from Lopez Point (Lat. 36° N).

(C) Trawling Zone 3: Includes those waters between a line extending due west from Lopez Point and a line extending due west from Point Arguello (Lat. 34°35'N).

(D) Trawling Zone 4: Includes those waters between a line extending due west from Point Arguello and a line extending due west from Point Dume (Lat. 34°0'N).

(E) Trawling Zone 5: Includes those waters lying between a line extending due west from Point Dume and the California-Mexico boundary, excluding Fish and Game Districts 19A, 19B, 20, 20A and 21.

(d) Restricted Catch Period:

Trawling for ridgeback prawns in all zones shall be subject to the incidental catch restrictions pursuant to subsection (g) from June 1 through September 30.

(e) Gear Specifications.

(1) Trawl nets with single-walled bag or cod-end: The mesh of any webbing shall not be less than 1 1/2 inches in length.

(2) Trawl nets with double-walled bag or cod-end: The mesh of any webbing or liner shall not be less than 3 inches in length. The lines and cod-end shall be tied together along the rib lines.

(3) Mesh measurement. Minimum trawl mesh size requirements are met if a standard stainless steel wedge of appropriate gauge can be passed with thumb pressure only through 16 of 20 sets of two meshes each of wet mesh in the cod-end.

(f) Limitation of Gear.

(1) No net, the meshes of which are less than prescribed in these regulations, may be possessed on any vessel which is operating under the provisions of a golden prawn or ridgeback prawn permit.

(2) All fishing gear used under the provisions of these regulations is subject to inspection and approval by the department at any time.

(3) On request, any authorized representative of the department shall be permitted to travel on the permittee's boat to observe golden prawn or ridgeback prawn trawling operations.

(g) Incidental Catch Restrictions.

(1) Not more than 1,000 pounds of any fish caught incidentally with pink shrimp, golden or ridgeback prawns may be possessed on any boat operating under a permit as provided in these regulations. Fisherman should refer to subsection 189(a), Title 14, CCR, for bycatch limits of federally-managed groundfish species. Any amount of sea cucumbers taken incidentally may be possessed if the owner or operator of the vessel possesses a permit to take sea cucumbers pursuant to Section 8405 of the Fish and Game Code.

(2) During the restricted catch period for ridgeback prawns, loads of fish shall not contain more than 50 pounds without restriction or 15%, by weight, of ridgeback prawns. For the purpose of this regulation, species of fish other than spot prawns shall not be included in the determination of the percentage of ridgeback prawns taken or possessed in any load of fish containing mixed species.

(3) Trawl loads of fish shall not contain more than 50 pounds without restriction or 15%, by weight, of spot prawns. For the purpose of this regulation, species of fish other than ridgeback prawns shall not be included in the determination of the percentage of spot prawns taken or possessed in any load of fish containing mixed species.

(h) Records. Pursuant to Section 190 of these regulations, each permittee shall complete and submit an accurate record of his fishing activities on a form (Shrimp/Prawn Trawl Log, DFG 120 (10/89), see Appendix A) provided by the department.

(i) Conditions of Permit. The provisions of the California Fish and Game Code relating to commercial fishing, except as modified by the provisions of these regulations, shall be a condition of all permits to be fully performed by the holders thereof, their agents, servants, employees, or those acting under their direction and control.

(j) Revocation of Permits. All permits may be revoked and cancelled by the commission upon the breach or violation of any fish and game law or regulation or violation of the terms or conditions of this permit by the holders thereof, their agents, servants, employees or those acting under their direction and control.

§120.4. Restricted Access Fishery.

A control date of January 1, 1999, is established for the purpose of developing a restricted access spot, ridgeback, and golden prawn trawl fishery. Only those vessels which have made at least one spot, ridgeback, or golden prawn landing with trawl gear before this date may be considered for inclusion in the restricted access trawl fishery.

FGC Excerpts

§8590. "Prawns"; "Shrimp".

For the purposes of this article, "prawns" or "shrimp", or both, include all of the following species:

(a) Spot prawn (*Pandalus platyceros*).

(b) Ridgeback prawn (*Sicyonia ingentis*).

(c) Coonstripe prawn (*Pandalus danae*).

(d) Pacific ocean shrimp (*Pandalus jordani*).

(e) Bay Shrimp (*Crago franciscorum* and *Crago sp.*)

(f) Red rock shrimp (*Lyssmata californica*).

§8591. Taking for commercial purposes.

Prawns or shrimp may be taken for commercial purposes under the regulations of the commission.

§8593. Areas for taking.

Except as provided in this article, prawns or shrimp may be taken in any waters of the state.

§8595. Use of trawl nets and traps; Incidental takings.

(a) Prawns or shrimp may be taken for commercial purposes with a trawl net, subject to Article 10 (commencing with Section 8830) of Chapter 3, or in either a prawn trap or a shrimp trap, subject to Article 1 (commencing with Section 9000) of Chapter 4.

(b) No other species shall be taken in a prawn trap or a shrimp trap. Any other species taken incidentally with a prawn trap or a shrimp trap shall be immediately released.

§8830. "Trawl net".

"Trawl net" means a cone or funnel-shaped net which is towed or drawn through the water by a fishing vessel and includes any gear appurtenant to the net. Except as otherwise provided in this article, the use of trawl nets shall conform to federal groundfish regulations adopted pursuant to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C., Sec. 1801 et seq.).

§8834. Maximum weight of crab to be taken or possessed on boat with trawl or drag net.

It is unlawful to take or possess more than 500 pounds of crabs on any boat on which any type of trawl or drag net is carried or operated.

§8834.1. Possession on board, or landing of salmon from vessel.

It is unlawful for any person to possess salmon on board, or to land salmon from, a vessel on which exists any type of trawl net, except that salmon taken incidentally with other species with a trawl net may be possessed and landed if authorized to be taken incidentally pursuant to Section 663.10 of Part 663 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, pursuant to a permit issued by the commission under Section 8606, or pursuant to both.

§8834.5. Taking or possession of Dungeness crab from vessel with trawl or drag net; Transfer to another vessel.

South of a line extending due west, true, from Point Reyes, it is unlawful for any person on a vessel on which any type of trawl or drag net is carried or operated to take or possess Dungeness crab, as defined in Section 8275, or to transfer Dungeness crab to another vessel.

§8836.5. Use of trawl nets in portion of District 18.

Notwithstanding Section 8836, trawlnets, except midwater trawl nets, may be used in that portion of District 18 between a line running due west from Yankee Point and a line running due west from Point Sur in waters not less than one nautical mile from the nearest point of land on the mainland shore.

§8837. Use or possession of net including bag or cod-end.

It is unlawful to use or possess any trawl net that includes any bag or cod-end or modification thereof, other than a bag or cod-end of a single layer of webbing, except as authorized by Section 8496 or by the commission.

§8840. Chafing gear.

Chafing gear may be used or possessed but shall not be connected directly to the terminal, or closed, end of the cod-end. Except for chafing gear prescribed under federal groundfish regulations adopted pursuant to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C., Sec. 1801 et seq.), all chafing gear shall have a minimum mesh size of six inches, unless only the bottom one-half, or underside, of the cod-end is covered by chafing gear, which may be of any size mesh.

§8842. Permit to use trawl net to take shrimp or prawns; Incidentally taken fish.

(a) Trawl nets of a design prescribed by the commission may be used or possessed to take shrimps or prawns under a permit issued by the department under regulations adopted by the commission. Section 8831, 8833, 8835, and 8836 do not apply to trawl nets used or possessed under a permit issued pursuant to this section.

(b) When fishing for pink shrimp (*Pandalus jordani*) under a permit issued pursuant to this section, it is unlawful to possess in excess of 1,500 pounds of incidentally taken fish per calendar day of a fishing trip, except Pacific whiting, shortbelly rockfish, and arrowtooth flounder, which may be taken in any amount not in excess of federal regulations. No Pacific halibut and not more than 150 pounds of California halibut shall be possessed or landed when fishing under a permit issued pursuant to this section. When fishing for ridgeback prawn and spotted prawn under a permit issued pursuant to this section, it is unlawful to possess in excess of 1,000 pounds of incidentally taken fish per trip.

(c) This section shall become operative on April 1, 2001.

GROUNDFISH

Title 14 Excerpts

§189. Commercial Groundfish Fishing

(a) General Provisions. No person shall engage in commercial groundfish fishing except as provided by the Fish and Game Code and regulations provided herein. Applicable regulations adopted by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce pursuant to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act and published in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 600 and 660 are hereby incorporated and made a part of these regulations. Federal regulations shall be made available upon request from the Department of Fish and Game, Marine Region, 1416 Ninth Street, BOX 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244 2090, phone number (916) 653-6281.

(b) General Definitions. For the purposes of these regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) Land or Landing. The transfer of fish from a fishing vessel. Once offloading begins, all fish aboard the vessel are counted as part of the landing.

(2) Closure. Taking and retaining, possessing, or landing the particular species or species group is prohibited. Unless otherwise announced in the Federal Register, offloading must begin before the time the fishery closes.

(3) Sorting. It is unlawful for any person to fail to sort prior to the first weighting after offloading, those groundfish species or species groups for which there is a trip limit, size limit, quota, or optimum yield, if the vessel fished or landed in an area during a time when such trip limit, size limit, quota, or optimum yield applied. This provision applies to both the limited entry and open access fisheries.

(4) Trip Limits. Trip limits specify the amount of fish that a vessel may legally land per fishing trip or cumulatively per unit of time or the number of landings of fish that may be made by a vessel in a given period of time.

(A) Daily Trip Limit. Daily trip limit is the maximum amount of groundfish that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in 24 consecutive hours, starting at 0001 hours local time. Only one landing of groundfish shall be made in that 24 hour period. Daily trip limits shall not be accumulated during multiple day trips.

(B) Cumulative Trip Limit. Cumulative trip limit is the maximum amount of groundfish that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed per vessel in a cumulative fishing period, without a limit on the number of landings or trips.

(5) Size Limits and Length Measurement. Total length is measured from the tip of the snout (mouth closed) to the tip of the tail (pinched together) without mutilation of the fish or the use of additional force to extend the length of the fish.

(6) Limited Entry Fishery. Limited entry fishery includes vessels using trawl gear, longline, and trap (or pot) gear fished pursuant to the harvest guidelines, quotas, and other management measures governing the limited entry fishing. Limited entry gear includes only longline, trap (or pot) or trawl gear used under the authorization of a valid limited entry permit.

(7) Open Access Fishery. Open access fishery includes vessels using exempted gear, and longline and trap (or pot) gear fished pursuant to the harvest guidelines, quotas, and other management measures governing open access fishing. Exempted gear includes all types of fishing gear except longline, trap (or pot), and groundfish trawl gear, and includes trawl gear used to take pink shrimp, and spot and ridgeback prawns, and south of 38° 57'30" N (Point Arena), California halibut and sea cucumber. A State of California limited entry permit is required for the take of sea cucumbers.

(8) Federally Designated Routine Management Measures. Routine Management Measures, identified as catch restrictions intended to keep landings within the harvest levels announced by the Secretary of Commerce and noticed in the Federal Register by the National Marine Fisheries Service, and hereby incorporated and made a part of these regulations. Should any federal management measures conflict with existing statutes, including Fish and Game Code Sections 8496 and 8842(b), or regulations of the commission, the provisions in the statutes or regulations which conflict with the federal management measures are made inoperative.

HALIBUT

FGC Excerpts

§8496. Trawl Nets; Season, Taking Requirements

Within the California halibut trawl grounds the following requirements shall apply to the use of trawl nets:

- (a) Open season shall be June 16 to March 14, inclusive.
- (b) California halibut shall only be taken pursuant to Section 8392.
- (c) Not more than 500 pounds of fish other than California halibut may be possessed, except that any amount of sea cucumbers may be possessed by a person who holds a valid sea cucumber permit and who meets any conditions adopted by the commission pursuant to Section 8405.3, and any amount of sharks, skates, or rays for which the take or possession of that species is not otherwise prohibited by this code may be taken or possessed.
- (d) It is unlawful to operate a trawl net in a way that damages or destroys other types of fishing gear which is buoyed or otherwise visibly marked.
- (e) Sections 8833 and 8836 do not apply to trawl nets when used or possessed on California halibut trawl grounds.
- (f) Trawl nets described in Section 8843 shall only be used within the halibut trawl grounds.
- (g) Single bags and cod-ends or double bags and cod-ends may be used within the halibut trawl grounds and may be possessed while a vessel is in transit directly to the halibut trawl grounds or returning directly to port. Double bags shall be hung and tied to each rib line so that the knots of each layer coincide, knot for knot, for the full length of the double layers. The double mesh section shall not measure over 25 meshes or 12 feet in length, whichever is greater. The individual meshes in the double section shall measure not less than 7½ inches in length.
- (h) No net, whose cod-end meshes are less than prescribed in this section, may be possessed on any vessel that is operating under the authority of this section.

LOBSTER

Lobster operator permit holders are also subject to the provisions of Title 14, §§180.2, 190 and FGC §§9002, 9003, 9004, and 9006.

Title 14 Excerpts

§121. Lobsters, Spiny - Possession During Closed Season.

No spiny lobsters may be sold or possessed during the closed season except as follows: Lobsters taken or imported during the open season which were cooked and frozen or frozen prior to the close of the open season, and lobsters imported into California during the twenty-six (26) days following the close of the open season, provided such lobsters were cooked and frozen or frozen prior to importation. During the closed season, after the twenty-six (26) day importation period, no spiny lobsters may be possessed on any boat, barge, or vessel.

§121.5. Lobsters, Spiny. Verification of Size.

(a) All California spiny lobsters (*Panulirus interruptus*) taken, possessed, transported or sold must be maintained in such a condition that their size can be determined pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8252 until prepared for immediate consumption or sold to the ultimate consumer except as provided for in subsection (b) below.

(b) California spiny lobsters may be split along the midline of the carapace by persons licensed pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8034 (Fish Processors License) or 8037 (Commercial Fish Business License) provided both halves of each lobster are kept together by banding or packaging until either displayed for purchase by the ultimate consumer or prepared for immediate consumption.

§122. Lobsters, Permits to Take.

- (a) Classes of Lobster Permits.
 - (1) There is a lobster operator permit and a lobster crewmember permit.
 - (2) Under operator permits issued by the department, licensed commercial fishermen may use traps to take spiny lobsters for commercial purposes in Districts 18, 19, 20A, and that part of District 20 southerly of Santa Catalina Island between Southeast Rock and China Point. No other method of take is authorized for the commercial harvest of spiny lobsters.
 - (3) Any licensed commercial fisherman not eligible to obtain a lobster operator permit pursuant to this section may purchase a lobster crewmember permit, authorizing him/her to accompany the holder of a lobster operator permit and to assist that person in the commercial take of spiny lobster.
 - (b) Each lobster permit shall be issued annually and shall be valid for the period of the commercial lobster season. Each operator and crewmember permittee shall have his/her permit in possession when taking lobsters.
 - (c) A permit shall not be assigned or transferred, and any right or privilege granted thereunder is subject to revocation, without notice, by the Fish and Game Commission, at any time.
 - (d) Applicants for lobster operator permits shall have held a valid, unrevoked lobster operator permit in the immediately preceding permit year.
 - (e) Number of Permits:

The holder of a valid, unrevoked lobster operator permit from the immediately preceding permit year shall be eligible to purchase a lobster operator permit regardless of the number issued.
 - (f) Procedures and Deadline for Permit Renewal.

Applications for renewal of lobster operator permits must be received by the department or if mailed, postmarked not later than May 31 of each year. Applications presented or postmarked after May 31 and before July 1 will be assessed a \$50 late fee. Applications postmarked or presented after June 30 will not be considered.
 - (g) No SCUBA equipment or other artificial breathing device may be used to take lobster on any boat being operated pursuant to a commercial lobster permit.

(h) All provisions of the Fish and Game Code and regulations of the Fish and Game Commission relating to lobsters shall be a condition of all permits to be fully performed by the holders thereof, their agents, servants, employees, or those acting under their direction or control.

(i) No lobster trap used under authority of this permit shall be pulled or raised or placed in the water between one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

(j) All lobster traps and receivers impounding lobsters shall be individually buoyed. The buoys must be on the surface of the water, except after the first Tuesday in October when buoys may be submerged by means of metallic timing devices, commonly called "pop-ups".

(k) Each buoy identifying a lobster trap shall display the commercial fishing license number of the lobster operator permit holder followed by the letter P. The commercial fishing license number and the letter P shall be in a color which contrasts with that of the buoy and shall be at least one (1) inch in height and at least one-eighth (1/8) inch in width.

(l) Any person pulling or raising lobster traps and receivers bearing a commercial fishing license number other than his/her own must have in his/her possession from the party who holds the permit assigned to said gear written permission to pull the traps, or receivers.

(m) The employees of the department may disturb or move any lobster trap at any time while such employees are engaged in the performance of their official duties and shall inspect any lobster trap to determine whether it is in compliance with all provisions of the Fish and Game Code and regulations of the commission.

(n) During the closed season for the taking of spiny lobster, no buoy attached to any trap may be marked in such manner as to identify the trap as a lobster trap, except that legally marked lobster traps may be placed in the water not more than six (6) days before the opening of the season and may remain in the water for not more than six (6) days after the close of the season, if the door or doors to such traps are wired open, the trap is unbaited, the buoy remains at the surface of the ocean, and no attempt is made to take spiny lobsters.

(o) Restricted fishing areas.

(1) No lobster trap used under the authority of this permit shall be used within 750 feet of any publicly-owned pier, wharf, jetty or breakwater; however, such traps may be used to within 75 feet of any privately-owned pier, wharf, jetty or breakwater.

(2) No lobster traps shall be set or operated within 250 feet of the following specified navigation channels.

(A) Newport Bay: Starting at the demarcation line at the entrance to Newport Bay and extension of the west side channel line, proceed southeasterly on a bearing of 151° magnetic one nautical mile; then northeasterly 44° magnetic 500 feet; then northwesterly 331° magnetic one nautical mile to the demarcation line and an extension of the east side channel line.

(B) Dana Point Harbor: Starting from Dana Point east jetty light "6", proceed on a bearing of 120° magnetic 450 yards to red buoy "4"; then south 180° magnetic one nautical mile; then westerly 270°, 300 yards; then north 0° magnetic approximately one nautical mile to Dana Point Harbor light "5".

(C) Oceanside Harbor: Starting from Oceanside Harbor breakwater light "1", proceed on a bearing of 225° magnetic for one nautical mile; then southeast for 450 yards on a bearing of 110° magnetic; then northeast on a bearing of 35° magnetic for one nautical mile to Oceanside Harbor south jetty light "2"; then west-southwest on a bearing of 253° to the point of beginning at Oceanside Harbor breakwater light "1".

(p) Records. Pursuant to section 190 of these regulations, any person who owns and/or operates any vessel used to take lobsters shall complete and submit an accurate record of his/her lobster fishing activities on a form (Daily Lobster Log, DFG 122 (6/95), see Appendix A) provided by the Department.

(q) The person required to submit logs pursuant to these regulations shall have complied with said regulations during the immediate past license year, or during the last year such person held a permit, in order to be eligible for a successive year annual permit.

(r) Any person denied a permit under these regulations may request a hearing before the commission to show cause why his/her permit re-

quest should not be denied. Such request must be received by the Commission within 60 days of the Department's denial.

FGC Excerpts

§56. "Net".

"Net" means any gear made of any kind of twine, thread, string, rope, wire, wood or other materials used for the gilling, entangling, trapping, or impounding of fish.

§2365. Importation of spiny lobsters after closing of State season; Possession and sale costs.

Spiny lobsters may be imported into California until the twenty-sixth day after the close of the California season. Lobsters imported into California and lobsters legally taken in California during the open season prescribed in this code may be possessed and sold during the closed season, subject to the regulations of the commission.

The cost of inspection and marking, under the regulations of the commission, shall be paid by the importer or owner of the lobsters.

§8250. "Spiny lobster".

As used in this code, "spiny lobster" refers to the species *Panulirus interruptus*.

§8250.5. Taking for commercial purposes; Incidental taking.

(a) Subject to this article and Article 1 (commencing with Section 9000) of Chapter 4, a lobster trap, as described in Section 9010, may be used to take lobster for commercial purposes under a lobster permit issued pursuant to Section 8254.

(b) The following species may be taken incidentally in lobster traps being fished under the authority of a lobster permit issued pursuant to Section 8254, and any other species taken incidentally shall be released:

(1) Crab, other than Dungeness crab.

(2) Kellet's whelk.

(3) Octopus.

(c) Spiny lobsters taken in the manner commonly known as skindiving or by a person using self-contained underwater breathing apparatus shall not be sold.

§8251. Season; Authorized setting of traps in advance.

Spiny lobsters may be taken only between the first Wednesday in October and the first Wednesday after the 15th of March. Lobster traps may be set and baited 24 hours in advance of the opening date of the lobster season if no other attempt is made to take or possess the lobsters.

§8252. Prohibited taking of spiny lobster of specified size.

No spiny lobster less than three and one-quarter inches in length measured in a straight line from the rear edge of the eye socket to the rear edge of the body shell, both points to be on the midline of the back, may be taken, possessed, purchased or sold.

Every person taking spiny lobster shall carry a measuring device and shall measure any lobster immediately on removal from his trap and if it is found to be undersize the lobster shall be returned to the water immediately.

§8253. Preservation; Freezing and cooking.

It is unlawful to pickle, can or otherwise preserve any spiny lobster, but spiny lobsters may be preserved by freezing and may be cooked for consumption in the fresh state.

§8254. Lobster permits.

(a) Lobsters shall not be taken for commercial purposes except under a valid lobster permit issued to that person that has not been suspended or revoked, subject to regulations adopted by the commission.

(b) Every person who takes, assists in taking, possesses, or transports lobsters for commercial purposes while on any boat, barge, or vessel, or who uses or operates or assists in using or operating any boat, net, trap, line, or other appliance to take lobsters for commercial purposes, shall

have a valid lobster permit.

(c) The permit fee for a lobster permit is two hundred sixty-five dollars (\$265).

(d) The fee for a lobster crewmember permit is one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125). This subdivision shall become operative on April 1, 1997.

§8254.7. Complaint charging violation by commercial permit holder; Suspension.

When a complaint has been filed in a court of competent jurisdiction charging a holder of a commercial lobster permit with a violation of Section 8251 or 8252, and no disposition of the complaint has occurred within 90 days after it has been filed in the court, the department may suspend the commercial lobster permit of the person. The permit holder whose permit was suspended under this section may, within 10 days after the receipt of the suspension notice from the department, request a hearing, and, within 20 days after such request has been made, a hearing shall be held by the commission commenced which shall be held pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500), Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code, and the commission shall have the powers of any agency under such provisions. A decision shall be made within a reasonable time on whether the suspension of the permit shall be terminated or continued until the disposition of the complaint by the court. In determining whether to terminate or continue the suspension of the permit, the commission shall consider whether or not the violation could have a detrimental effect on the resources and whether or not a continued suspension of such a permit is in the best public interest, and shall find whether there is sufficient evidence that a violation has occurred. A failure to make a finding that there is sufficient evidence that a violation has occurred or a finding there is insufficient evidence shall terminate the suspension of the permit under this section. If the permit holder is acquitted of the charges or the charges against him or her have been dismissed, any suspension of the permit is thereby terminated. No complaint shall be filed in a court charging a commercial lobster permit holder with a violation of Section 8251 or 8252 unless evidence supporting the charge has been reviewed by the appropriate county or city prosecuting agency and a criminal complaint has been issued by the agency.

§8257. Display of permit number on boat.

The permit number of the person owning or in command of any boat used to take lobster shall be visibly displayed on both sides of the boat in 10-inch black numbers, one inch wide, on a white background.

§8258. Districts where lobster traps may be used to take spiny lobster.

Lobster traps may be used to take spiny lobster in Districts 18, 19, 20A, and those portions of District 20 lying on the southerly side of Santa Catalina Island between Southeast Rock and China Point.

§9010. Lobster traps.

(a) Subject to Article 5 (commencing with Section 8250) of Chapter 2, spiny lobster may be taken with lobster traps under a lobster permit issued pursuant to Section 8254.

(b) Notwithstanding Sections 8660 and 8665, lobster traps may be used in any area of the state not otherwise closed to the taking of lobsters up to, but not closer than, 75 feet of any private pier, wharf, jetty, breakwater, or dock.

(c) A wire lobster trap shall be built of rectangular wire mesh with inside mesh measurement not less than $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, the $3\frac{7}{8}$ inch measurement to be parallel to the floor of the trap. A wire lobster trap shall be fitted with at least one rigid rectangular escape gap with inside measurements not less than $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The escape gap shall be located parallel to, and within two inches of the floor on any outside wall of, the rearmost chamber of the lobster trap and shall be clearly accessible to the lobsters.

(d) A lobster trap constructed of lath or other material shall have an opening to allow a means of escape along the full length of one side of the rearmost chamber. The escape opening shall be of a spacing of not less

than $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and the spacing shall be located parallel to, and within two inches of, the floor of the lobster trap.

MARINE AQUARIA

FGC Excerpts

§82. “Slurp gun”.

“Slurp gun” means a self-contained, hand-held device used to capture fish by rapidly drawing water containing fish into a closed chamber.

§8140. Right to take fish where taking not prohibited.

All fish, the taking of which is not prohibited for commercial purposes, and for which a season is not otherwise specified, may be taken at any time for commercial purposes.

§8596. “Marine aquaria pet trade”; “Drop Net”.

The following definitions govern the construction of this article:

(a) “Marine aquaria pet trade” means any activities connected with collecting, holding, selling, and displaying live aquatic marine life for pet, hobby, curio or display purposes. “Marine aquaria pet trade” does not include activities connected with collecting, holding, selling, or displaying live aquatic marine life by, or for, scientific institutions exempted from permits pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 2150.

(b) “Drop net” means a small, circular net with weights attached along the perimeter and with a single float attached at the center. A drop net is not more than 48 inches in its greatest diameter.

Size limits for the commercial take of rockfish and California sheephead are found in Title 14, §150.16 on page 65. Size limits for the commercial take of leopard shark are on page 17.

§8597. Marine aquaria collector’s permit; Species that may be collected.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to take, possess aboard a boat, or land for marine aquaria pet trade purposes any live organisms identified in subdivision (b), unless that person has a valid marine aquaria collector’s permit that has not been suspended or revoked. At least one person aboard the boat shall have a valid marine aquaria collector permit.

(b) Except as provided in Section 8598.2, specimens of the following groups or species may be taken, possessed aboard a boat, or landed under a marine aquaria collector’s permit:

(1) Marine plants:

(A) *Chlorophyta*.

(B) *Phaeophyta*.

(C) *Rhodophyta*.

(D) *Spermatophyta*, all species.

(2) Invertebrates:

(A) *Polychaeta*—worms; all species.

(B) *Crustacea*—shrimp, crabs; all species, except the following:

(i) Dungeness crab—*Cancer magister*.

(ii) Yellow crab—*Cancer anthonyi*.

(iii) Red crab—*Cancer productus*.

(iv) Sheep crab—*Loxorhynchus grandis*.

(v) Spot prawn—*Pandalus platyceros*.

(vi) Ridgeback prawn—*Sicyonia ingentis*.

(vii) Golden prawn—*Penaeus californiensis*.

(viii) Sand crab—*Emerita analoga*.

(ix) Redrock shrimp—*Lysmata californica*.

(x) Bay shrimp—*Crangon sp. and Palaemon macrodactylus*.

(xi) Ghost shrimp—*Callinassa sp.*

(C) *Asteroidea*—Sea stars; all species.

(D) *Ophiuroidea*—Brittle stars; all species.

(E) *Gastropoda*—snails, limpets, sea slugs; all species, except Kelle’s whelk—*Kelletia kelletii*.

(F) *Bivalvia*—clams and mussels; all species.

(G) *Polyplacophora*—Chitons; all species.

(H) *Cephalopoda*—Octopuses and squids; all species, except two

spot octopuses—*Octopus bimaculatus* and *Octopus maculoides*—and market squid—*Loligo opalescens*.

(I) *Tunicata*—Sea squirts; all species.

(3) Vertebrates:

(A) *Osteichthyes*—Finfishes; all species, except the following:

(i) Rockfish—*Sebastes spp.* larger than six inches total length.

(ii) Sheephead—*Semicossyphus pulcher* larger than six inches total length.

(iii) Anchovy—*Engraulis mordax*.

(iv) Sardine—*Sardinops sagax*.

(v) Pacific/chub mackerel—*Scomber japonicus*.

(vi) Jack mackerel—*Trachurus symmetricus*.

(vii) Queenfish—*Seriphus politus*.

(viii) White Croaker—*Genyonemus lineatus*.

(ix) Top smelt—*Atherinops affinis*.

(x) Grunion—*Leuresthes tenuis*.

(xi) Shiner surf perch—*Cymatogaster aggregata*.

(xii) Longjawed mudsucker—*Gillichthys mirabilis*.

(B) *Chondrichthyes*—sharks, rays, and skates; all species less than 18 inches total length.

(c) The holder of a permit issued pursuant to this section is not required to obtain or possess a kelp harvester's license issued pursuant to Section 6651, a tidal invertebrate permit issued pursuant to Section 8500, or a general trap permit issued pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 9000) of Chapter 4, when taking, possessing, or landing live organisms for marine aquaria pet trade purposes pursuant to subdivision (b), subject to regulations governing the taking of tidal invertebrates. The commission shall adopt regulations to implement this subdivision, and, for that purpose, may incorporate other regulations by reference.

§8598. Specimens not to be taken or possessed for commercial purposes.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 8140 or subdivision (b) of Section 8597, specimens of the following groups or species shall not be taken, possessed aboard a boat, or landed for commercial purposes:

(1) Invertebrates:

(A) *Phylum Porifera*—all sponges.

(B) Genus *Pelagia sp.*—jellyfish.

(C) *Coelenterata*—corals, anemones; all species.

(D) *Order Gorgonacea*—all gorgonians.

(E) *Order Pennatulacea*—all species, except *Renilla kollikeri*.

(F) Feather-duster worm—*Eudistylia polymorpha*.

(G) Fiddler crab—*Uca crenulata*.

(H) Umbrella crab—*Cryptolithodes sitchensis*.

(I) Stalked or goose barnacles—*Pollicipes sp.*

(J) Giant acorn barnacle—*Balanus nubilus* or *B. aguilula*.

(K) Owl limpet—*Lottia gigantea*.

(L) Coffee bean shells—*Trivia sp.*

(M) Three-winged murex—*Pteropurpura trialata*.

(N) Vidler's simnia—*Simnia vidleri*.

(O) Queen tegula—*Tegula regina*.

(P) *Opisthobranchia* (including nudibranchs)—all subclass

Opisthobranchia species except:

(i) Sea hares—*Aplysia californica* and *Aplysia vaccaria*.

(ii) *Hermisenda crassicornis*.

(iii) Lion's mouth—*Melibe leonina*.

(iv) *Aeolidia papillosa*.

(v) Spanish shawl—*Flabellina iodinea*.

(2) Vertebrates:

(A) All shark and ray eggcases.

(B) Brown smoothhound sharks—*Mustelus hinlei*—that are less than 18 inches in a whole condition or dressed with head and tail removed.

(C) *Family Agonidae*—all poachers.

(D) Wolf-eel—*Anarrhichthys ocellatus*.

(E) Juvenile sheephead—*Semicossyphus pulcher* (under 6 inches).

(F) Garibaldi—*Hypsypops rubicundus*.

(3) Live rocks.

(A) Rocks with living organisms attached, commonly called "live rocks," shall not be taken or possessed except as provided in subparagraph (C).

(B) Rocks shall not be broken to take marine aquaria species, and any rock displaced to access any of those species shall be returned to its original position.

(C) Rocks cultured under the authority of an aquaculture registration may be possessed.

(b) No organisms may be taken, possessed, or landed for marine aquaria pet trade purposes under the terms of a marine aquaria collector's permit in any of the following areas:

(1) On the north side of Santa Catalina Island from a line extending three nautical miles 90° true from Church Rock to a line extending three nautical miles 270° true from the extreme west end of the island.

(2) On the south or "back" side of Santa Catalina Island from a line extending three nautical miles 90° true from Church Rock to a line extending three nautical miles 270° true from the extreme west end of the island.

(3) Marine life refuges, marine reserves, ecological reserves, and state reserves.

§8598.2. Prohibited methods of taking organisms.

(a) Marine organisms identified in subdivision (a) of Section 8597 shall not be taken except by the following methods:

(1) Hook and line.

(2) Drop net.

(3) Dip net.

(4) Trap.

(5) Hand.

(6) Slurp gun.

(7) Spatula.

(b) Chemical anesthetics, poisons, or irritants shall not be used or possessed by any person taking or possessing fish, plants, or other marine organisms for the marine aquaria industry. For the purposes of this section, chemicals commonly used aboard vessels for insect and rodent control may be possessed if no means of delivering those chemicals, including, but not limited to, squirt bottles, used to target those marine organisms is possessed.

(c) Appliances shall be used so that rocks or other mineral matter, aquatic plants, fish, or other aquatic life not listed in subdivision (b) of Section 8597 are not removed from the bottom or otherwise disturbed.

§8598.3. Fee for permit; Ban on simultaneous collection under scientific collector's permit.

(a) The fee for a marine aquaria collector's permit shall be three hundred thirty dollars (\$330).

(b) A person engaged in taking, possessing, or landing marine species under a marine aquaria collector's permit shall not take, possess aboard a boat, or land any species under the authority of a scientific collector's permit issued pursuant to Section 1002, 5515, or 10660 on the same fishing trip.

§8598.4. Closure of fishery to protect organisms.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, the director may close any portion of the fishery established under this article or any area in which this fishery is conducted, if, upon written finding, the director determines the action is necessary to protect any organisms listed in subdivision (a) of Section 8597 or the environment in which those organisms are located. The director shall reopen a fishery or any fishing areas previously closed pursuant to this section if the director determines that the conditions which necessitated the closure no longer exist.

NEARSHORE FISHERY

Title 14 Excerpts

§1.90. Nearshore Fish Stocks, Nearshore Fisheries, and Nearshore Waters Defined.

(a) Under the authority of Section 8587.1 of the Fish and Game Code, Section 8586 of the Fish and Game Code is made inoperative.

(b) "Nearshore fish stocks" means any of the following:

- (1) black rockfish (*Sebastes melanops*),
- (2) black-and-yellow rockfish (*Sebastes chrysomelas*),
- (3) blue rockfish (*Sebastes mystinus*),
- (4) brown rockfish (*Sebastes auriculatus*),
- (5) cabezon (*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*),
- (6) calico rockfish (*Sebastes dallii*),
- (7) California scorpionfish (sculpin) (*Scorpaena guttata*),
- (8) California sheephead (*Semicossyphus pulcher*),
- (9) China rockfish (*Sebastes nebulosus*),
- (10) copper rockfish (*Sebastes caurinus*),
- (11) gopher rockfish (*Sebastes carnatus*),
- (12) grass rockfish (*Sebastes rastrelliger*),
- (13) greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*,
- (14) kelp rockfish (*Sebastes atrovirens*),
- (15) monkeyface eel (*Cebidichthys violaceus*),
- (16) olive rockfish (*Sebastes serranoides*),
- (17) quillback rockfish (*Sebastes maliger*), and
- (18) treefish (*Sebastes serripes*),

(c) "Nearshore fisheries" means the commercial or recreational taking, possession, or landing of any species of nearshore fish stocks.

(d) "Nearshore waters" means ocean waters including around off-shore rocks and islands extending from the shore to a depth of 20 fathoms.

§52.04. Regional Management.

Four regional management areas (consistent with the Nearshore FMPs Alternative 5 for Recommended Regional Management) exist off California as follows:

(1) North Coast Region: Nearshore waters between the California-Oregon border and a line extending due west true from a point on the mainland shore at 40 degrees 10 minutes north latitude near Cape Mendocino, Humboldt County,

(2) North-Central Coast Region: Nearshore waters between a line extending due west true from a point on the mainland shore at 40 degrees 10 minutes north latitude near Cape Mendocino, Humboldt County, and a line extending due west true from Point Ano Nuevo, San Mateo County,

(3) South-Central Coast Region: Nearshore waters between a line extending due west true from Ano Nuevo, San Mateo County, and a line extending due west true from Point Conception, Santa Barbara County,

(4) South Coast Region: Nearshore waters between a line extending due west true from Point Conception, Santa Barbara County, and the U.S.-Mexico border.

§52.10. Take of Sheephead, Cabazon and Greenling.

(a) Total Allowable Catches (TACs) and Allocations. Based on total allowable catches specified for each calendar year, catch may not exceed the following amounts:

(1) California sheephead. The statewide allowable catch of sheephead is 205,500 pounds, allocated as follows:

- (A) The commercial fishery is allocated 75,200 pounds.
- (B) The recreational fishery is allocated 130,300 pounds.

(2) Cabezon. The total statewide allowable catch of cabezon is 193,900 pounds, allocated as follows:

- (A) The commercial fishery is allocated 75,600 pounds.
- (B) The recreational fishery is allocated 118,300 pounds.

(3) Greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*. The total statewide allowable catch of greenlings is 37,600 pounds, allocated as follows:

- (A) The commercial fishery is allocated 3,400 pounds.
- (B) The recreational fishery is allocated 34,200 pounds.

(b) Mechanism for Fishery Closures. The department will estimate from the current trends in catch and using the best available scientific information the time at which any commercial or recreational fishery allocation or total allowable catch for sheephead, cabezon, or greenlings specified in subsection (a) will be reached. The department will close the fishery at the time the allocation or total allowable catch is reached or is projected to be reached prior to the end of the calendar year.

(c) The department shall give the public and the commission no less than 10 days notice of any recreational fishery closure pursuant to this Section via a department news release.

(d) The department shall give holders of nearshore fishery permits no less than 10 days notice of any commercial fishery closure pursuant to this Section via a notification letter sent to the permittee's address on file with the department. The department shall give the public and the commission no less than 10 days notice of any commercial fishery closure pursuant to this Section via a department news release.

§150. Nearshore Fishery Restricted Access Program

At the time of publication these regulations were adopted by the Fish and Game Commission but not approved by the Office of Administrative Law or filed with the Secretary of State. Please check the Department's web site at www.dfg.ca.gov or the Commission's web site at www.dfg.ca.gov/fg_comm/index.html. You may also contact your local Department office.

(a) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8587, are valid only in the regional management area specified in the permit.

(b) The department shall issue a Nearshore Fishery Permit for a regional management area described in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR to each nearshore fishery permittee who meets the regional qualifying criteria below. A person will receive only one Nearshore Fishery Permit for use in only one regional management area. A person meeting the qualifications for more than one regional management area must make a permanent, irrevocable decision prior to obtaining a Nearshore Fishery Permit for the 2003-2004 permit year to fish in one regional management area. The permit shall not be changed to another regional management area under any circumstances.

(c) Nearshore Fish Stocks Used for Landings Qualification. The following names or market categories and their associated codes as recorded on department fish landing receipts pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8043 will be used to determine eligibility: black-and-yellow rockfish (251), cabezon (261), California scorpionfish (260), California sheephead (145), China rockfish (258), gopher rockfish (263), grass rockfish (652), greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos* (290), kelp rockfish (659), group nearshore rockfish (973) and group gopher rockfish (962).

(d) Initial Permit Issuance.

(1) North Coast Region. The person has a valid 2002-2003 Nearshore Fishery Permit that has not been suspended or revoked, and has landed nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1999, as documented by department fish landing receipts submitted in his name and commercial fishing license identification number pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046, and satisfies the landings and participation requirements below:

(A) has made at least one landing of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1999, and

(B) has made at least one landing of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in either the 2000 or 2001 calendar year.

(C) landings of nearshore fish stocks used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the North Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR.

(D) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to subsection (d)(1) are designated North Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permits, are transferable, and authorize the holder to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in the North Coast Region only.

(2) North-Central Coast Region. The person has landed nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1999, as documented by department fish landing receipts submitted in his name and commercial fishing license identification number pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046, and has a valid 2002-2003 Nearshore Fishery Permit that has not been suspended or revoked, and satisfies the landing and participation requirements below:

(A) has landed at least 500 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in each of 3 calendar years during the period 1994 to 1999, inclusive.

(B) has made at least one landing of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in either the 2000 or 2001 calendar year.

(C) landings of nearshore fish stocks used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the North-Central Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR.

(D) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to subsection (d)(2) are designated North-Central Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permits, are transferable, and authorize the holder to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in the North-Central Coast Region only.

(3) South-Central Coast Region. The person has landed nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1999, as documented by department fish landing receipts submitted in his name and commercial fishing license identification number pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046, and has a valid 2002-03 Nearshore Fishery Permit that has not been suspended or revoked, and satisfies the landing and participation requirements below:

(A) has landed at least 500 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in each of 3 calendar years during the period 1994 to 1999, inclusive, and which sold for a minimum average ex-vessel price per pound of \$2.00 for landings of nearshore fish stocks landed during the most current three calendar years with landings of nearshore fish stocks during the period 1994 to 1999, inclusive.

(B) has made at least one landing of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in either the 2000 or 2001 calendar year.

(C) landings of nearshore fish stocks used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the South-Central Coast Region.

(D) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to subsection (d)(3) are designated South-Central Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permits, are transferable, and authorize the holder to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in the South-Central Coast Region only.

(4) South Coast Region. The person has landed nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1999, as documented by department fish landing receipts submitted in his name and commercial fishing license identification number pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046, and has a valid 2002-2003 Nearshore Fishery Permit that has not been suspended or revoked, and satisfies the landing and participation requirements below:

(A) has landed at least 500 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in each of 3 calendar years during the period 1994 to 1999, inclusive, and which sold for a minimum average ex-vessel price per pound of \$2.00 for landings of nearshore fish stocks landed during the most current three calendar years with landings of nearshore fish stocks during the period 1994 to 1999, inclusive.

(B) has made at least one landing of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in either the 2000 or 2001 calendar year.

(C) landings of nearshore fish stocks used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the South Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR.

(D) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to subsection (d)(4)

are designated South Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permits, are transferable, and authorize the holder to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in the South Coast Region only.

(e) Initial Qualification for 20-year California Commercial Fishermen. During the initial year of the nearshore restricted access program, any person who has been licensed as a California commercial fisherman for at least 20 years at the time of application, and who does not qualify for a permit in (d)(1), (2), (3), or (4) above, and who has participated in the commercial nearshore fishery for at least one of those years as documented by department fish landing receipts submitted in his name and commercial fishing license identification number pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046, upon application shall be issued a Non-Transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit for one regional management area, based on the following minimum landing requirements in subsection (e)(1), (2), (3), or (4) below:

(1) landed at least 200 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in any one calendar year between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1999.

(A) landings used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the North Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR.

(B) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to subsection (e)(1) are designated Non-Transferable North Coast Nearshore Fishery Permits and authorize the holder to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in the North Coast Region only.

(2) landed at least 650 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in any one calendar year between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1999.

(A) landings used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the North-Central Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR.

(B) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to subsection (e)(2) are designated Non-Transferable North-Central Coast Nearshore Fishery Permits and authorize the holder to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in the North-Central Coast Region only.

(3) landed at least 1,050 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in any one calendar year between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1999.

(A) landings used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the South-Central Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR.

(B) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to subsection (e)(3) are designated Non-Transferable South-Central Coast Nearshore Fishery Permits and authorize the holder to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in the South-Central Coast Region only.

(4) landed at least 800 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in any one calendar year between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1999.

(A) landings used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the South Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR.

(B) Nearshore Fishery Permits issued pursuant to subsection (e)(4) are designated Non-Transferable South Coast Nearshore Fishery Permits and authorize the holder to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in the South Coast Region only.

(5) A non-transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit shall become null and void upon the death of the permit holder.

(f) Capacity Goal. The capacity goal for each nearshore regional management area is as follows: 14 North Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permits, 9 North-Central Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permits, 20 South-Central Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permits, and 18 South Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permits. The capacity goal for Non-Transferable Nearshore Fishery Permits is zero.

(g) Permit Transfers.

(1) If the combined total of transferable and non-transferable Nearshore Fishery permits in a regional management area is greater than the capacity goal for that regional management area on or after April 1, 2003, the following provisions for permit transfers are in effect:

(A) A Nearshore Fishery Permit issued pursuant to this section may be voluntarily transferred by the permittee, if the transferee (person to whom the permit is to be issued) has never been convicted of a violation of any provision of these regulations or of the Fish and Game Code pertaining to the commercial take of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR. Until the number of permits in a regional management area equals or falls below the capacity goal for that regional management area, a permit may only be transferred if one additional transferable permit for the same regional management area is surrendered to the department for cancellation at the same time the application for the transfer is submitted to the department.

(B) A Nearshore Fishery Permit may be transferred pursuant to this section to a person only if that person holds a commercial fishing license issued pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 7850 and submits to the department a notarized letter from each of the permittees described in subdivision (A), that each include a statement identifying the person to whom the Nearshore Fishery Permit is to be transferred and setting forth the conditions of the transfer.

(C) Application for transfer of a Nearshore Fishery Permit, in the form of a notarized letter, shall be submitted to the department by the transferee.

(D) Upon determining that the transferee of the Nearshore Fishery Permit is qualified to receive a Nearshore Fishery Permit and upon payment of all permit and transfer fees, the department shall issue a Nearshore Fishery Permit for that regional management area to the transferee that is valid for the remainder of the then current fishing season. At the time the permit transfer is complete the additional transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit is required to be surrendered by the transferee pursuant to subsection (g)(1)(A). If the transferee holds a Non-Transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit, that permit shall be cancelled.

(E) After the transfer of a person's Nearshore Fishery Permit, the former permit holder may not take, possess, transfer, or sell any nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, for commercial purposes unless otherwise permitted by law.

(2) Should the combined total of transferable and non-transferable Nearshore Fishery Permits in a regional management area fall below the capacity goal, the commission may prescribe criteria for the transfer of permits or the issuance of additional permits pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act following public notice and not less than one public hearing

(3) A transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit issued pursuant to this section may be transferred to the estate of a permittee who has died only for the purpose of transferring the Nearshore Fishery Permit to another person.

(A) Such transfer may be considered if the estate makes application, in the form of a notarized letter, for the transfer within one year of the date of death as listed on the death certificate.

(B) The estate is responsible for any permit renewal fees under subsection (n) of this Section or Section 150.03, Title 14, CCR.

(4) The Nearshore Fishery Permit in the estate of a deceased permittee may be transferred to any person who meets all of the following qualifications:

(A) The person, at that time, holds a commercial fishing license issued pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 7850.

(B) The person has never been convicted of a violation of any provision of these regulations or of the Fish and Game Code pertaining to the commercial take of nearshore fish stocks.

(C) The transfer of the permit is subject to subsection (g)(1) and (2) above.

(5) A Nearshore Fishery Permit in the estate of a deceased permittee that is transferred to an immediate family member (spouse, child, grandchild, parent, or sibling) or to a partner as described in Fish and Game Code Section 8102 is exempt from the requirements in subsection (g)(1)

and (2) above.

(h) Application Deadline for Initial Issuance of Nearshore Fishery Permit. All applications (FG 1326(1/03), incorporated herein by reference) and permit fees for initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Permits under the restricted access program must be received by the department, or, if mailed, be postmarked on or before June 30, 2003. Applications and permit fees for initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Permits under the restricted access program received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked from July 1 through July 31, 2003 will be assessed a \$50 late fee. Applications and permit fees for the initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Permits under the restricted access program postmarked or received after July 31, 2003 shall be returned to the applicant unissued.

(i) Nearshore Fishery Permit Renewal Requirements. Notwithstanding Fish and Game Code Section 8587, after April 1, 2004, Nearshore Fishery Permits for a regional management area will be issued annually by the department only to those persons who have held a valid Nearshore Fishery Permit for that regional management area in the immediately preceding permit year.

(j) Application Deadline for Nearshore Fishery Permit Renewal. All applications (FG 1326(10/03), incorporated herein by reference) and permit fees for renewal of Nearshore Fishery Permits must be received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked on or before April 30 of each permit year. Applications and permit fees for renewal of Nearshore Fishery Permits received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked from May 1 through May 31 will be assessed a \$50 late fee. Applications and permit fees postmarked or presented after May 31 will not be considered and the Nearshore Fishery Permit applied for shall be cancelled and not available for renewal in subsequent years.

(k) Presence of Permit Holder on Vessel. At least one Nearshore Fishery Permit holder shall be on board at all times when taking, possessing aboard a boat, or landing nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR. If a support vessel is used, a permit holder shall be on each vessel when taking nearshore fish stocks.

(l) Gear Authorized for Use. Only hook-and-line gear consistent with restrictions of Section 150.17, Title 14, CCR, and gear authorized for use under a gear endorsement issued pursuant to Section 150.03, Title 14, CCR, shall be used to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR.

(m) Appeals.

(1) Any applicant who is denied initial issuance of a Nearshore Fishery Permit for any reason may appeal to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be received or, if mailed, postmarked, no later than March 31, 2004. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's denial.

(2) Any applicant who is denied renewal of a Nearshore Fishery Permit for any reason may appeal to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be received or, if mailed, postmarked, not later than March 31 following the permit year in which the applicant last held a valid Nearshore Fishery Permit. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's denial.

(3) Any applicant who is denied transfer of a Nearshore Fishery Permit may appeal to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's denial.

(n) Fees. Notwithstanding Fish and Game Code Section 8587, the fees for a Nearshore Fishery Permit under the restricted access program shall be as follows:

(1) The department shall charge an annual fee for each transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit of five hundred dollars (\$500).

(2) The department shall charge an annual fee for each Non-Transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit of five hundred dollars (\$500).

(3) The department shall charge a non-refundable fee of five hundred

dollars (\$500) for each permit transfer. If more than one permit is required for the transfer, a total of five hundred (\$500) shall be charged.

(o) Revocation of Permits. Any permit may be suspended, revoked, or cancelled by the commission upon conviction of a violation of any provision of these regulations or Fish and Game Code pertaining to the commercial take of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, or violation of the terms or conditions of the permit by the holder thereof, his agents, servants, employees or those acting under his direction and control.

§150.01. Nearshore Fishery Permit Required.

Notwithstanding Section 8587 of the Fish and Game Code, a nearshore fishing permit is required only for the commercial take of the following species of nearshore fish stocks: black-and-yellow rockfish, gopher rockfish, kelp rockfish, California scorpionfish, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, China rockfish, grass rockfish, California sheephead, and cabezon.

§150.03. Nearshore Fishery Gear Endorsement Program.

At the time of publication these regulations were adopted by the Fish and Game Commission but not approved by the Office of Administrative Law or filed with the Secretary of State. Please check the Department's web site at www.dfg.ca.gov or the Commission's web site at www.dfg.ca.gov/fg_comm/index.html. You may also contact your local Department office.

(a) The following regulations govern the qualification, issuance and appeals process of a gear endorsement program for the commercial take of nearshore fish stocks.

(b) Nearshore fish stocks are those listed in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR.

(c) Qualifications for Gear Endorsement. A transferable gear endorsement shall be issued upon application only to a person who has a valid 2003-2004 transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit, issued pursuant to Section 150, Title 14, CCR, for a specific regional management area as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR. A non-transferable gear endorsement shall be issued upon application only to a person who has a valid 2003-2004 non-transferable Nearshore Fishery Permit, issued pursuant to Section 150, Title 14, CCR, for a specific regional management area as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR. The following qualifying criteria shall be used to determine eligibility for either a transferable or non-transferable trap endorsement:

(1) North Coast Region Trap Endorsement. A trap endorsement allows the permittee to use trap gear when taking nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in addition to gear authorized under Section 150(l), Title 14, CCR. A trap endorsement shall be attached to the North Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permit issued to a person who has satisfied the following requirements:

(A) has a valid 2002-2003 general trap permit that has not been suspended or revoked, and

(B) has landed at least 1,000 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, between January 1, 1994 and October 20, 2000 that were taken with trap gear.

(C) landings of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the North Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR, as documented by department landing receipts submitted in his name and commercial fishing license identification number pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046.

(2) North-Central Coast Region Trap Endorsement. A trap endorsement allows the permittee to use trap gear when taking nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in addition to gear authorized under Section 150(l), Title 14, CCR. A trap endorsement shall be attached to the North-Central Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permit issued to a person who has satisfied the following requirements:

(A) has a valid 2002-2003 general trap permit that has not been suspended or revoked, and

(B) has landed at least 1,000 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as de-

scribed in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, between January 1, 1994 and October 20, 2000 that were taken with trap gear.

(C) landings of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the North-Central Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR, as documented by department landing receipts submitted in his name and commercial fishing license identification number pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046.

(3) South-Central Coast Region Trap Endorsement. A trap endorsement allows the permittee to use trap gear when taking nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in addition to gear authorized under Section 150(l), Title 14, CCR. A trap endorsement shall be attached to the South-Central Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permit issued to a person who has satisfied the requirements of either (A), or (B) and (C) below:

(A) has a valid 2002-2003 finfish trap permit that has not been suspended or revoked, or

(B) has a valid 2002-2003 general trap permit that has not been suspended or revoked, and has landed at least 500 pounds of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in each of 3 calendar years during the period January 1, 1994 through October 20, 2000 that were taken with trap gear.

(C) landings of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, used to qualify must have been made at ports located within the South-Central Coast Region as defined in Section 52.04, Title 14, CCR, as documented by department landing receipts submitted in his name and commercial fishing license identification number pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046.

(4) South Coast Region Trap Endorsement. A trap endorsement allows the permittee to use trap gear when taking nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, in addition to gear authorized under Section 150(l), Title 14, CCR. A trap endorsement shall be attached to the South Coast Region Nearshore Fishery Permit issued to a person who has a valid 2002-2003 finfish trap permit that has not been suspended or revoked.

(5) A non-transferable trap endorsement issued under this Section shall become null and void upon the death of the permit holder.

(d) Transfer of Nearshore Fishery Permit Gear Endorsements. The transfer of a Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement is subject to the provisions of Section 150(g), Title 14, CCR. Only one Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement is required to transfer the gear endorsement to a new permittee.

(e) Application Deadline for Initial Issuance of Nearshore Fishery Permit Gear Endorsements. All applications (FG 1327(1/03), incorporated herein by reference) and permit fees for initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsements under the restricted access program must be received by the department, or, if mailed, be postmarked on or before June 30, 2003. Applications and permit fees for initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsements under the restricted access program received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked from July 1 through July 31, 2003 will be assessed a \$50 late fee. Applications and permit fees for the initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsements under the restricted access program postmarked or received after July 31, 2003 shall be returned to the applicant unused.

(f) Nearshore Fishery Permit Gear Endorsement Renewal Requirements. After April 1, 2004, notwithstanding Fish and Game Code Section 8587, Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsements for a regional management area will be renewed annually by the department only to a person who has held a valid Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement for that regional management area in the immediately preceding permit year.

(g) Application Deadline for Nearshore Fishery Permit Gear Endorsement Renewal. All applications (FG 1327(10/03), incorporated herein by reference) and permit fees for renewal of Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsements must be received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked on or before April 30 of each permit year. Applications and permit fees for renewal of Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsements

received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked from May 1 through May 31 will be assessed a \$50 late fee. Applications and permit fees for Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsements postmarked or presented after May 31 will not be considered and the Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement applied for shall be cancelled and not available for renewal in subsequent years.

(h) Appeals.

(1) Any applicant who is denied initial issuance of a Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement for any reason may appeal to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be received or, if mailed, postmarked, no later than March 31, 2004. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's denial.

(2) Any applicant who is denied renewal of a Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement for any reason may appeal to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be received or, if mailed, postmarked, not later than March 31 following the permit year in which the applicant last held a valid Nearshore Fishery Permit. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's denial.

(3) Any applicant who is denied transfer of a Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement may appeal to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's denial.

(i) Fees. Notwithstanding Fish and Game Code Section 8587, the fees for a Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement under the restricted access program shall be as follows:

(1) The department shall charge an annual fee for each Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement of seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(2) the department shall charge a non-refundable fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75) for each gear endorsement transfer.

(j) Revocation of Nearshore Fishery Permit Gear Endorsement. Any Nearshore Fishery Permit gear endorsement may be suspended, revoked, or cancelled by the commission upon conviction of a violation of any provision of these regulations or Fish and Game Code pertaining to the commercial take of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, or violation of the terms or conditions of the permit by the holder thereof, his agents, servants, employees or those acting under his direction and control.

(k) Notwithstanding Fish and Game Code Section 9001.5, a finfish trap permit is not required when taking nearshore fish stocks under the authority of a Nearshore Fishery Permit and trap endorsement issued pursuant to sections 150 and 150.03, Title 14, CCR. A general trap permit, issued pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 9001, is required when taking nearshore fish stocks under the authority of a Nearshore Fishery Permit and trap endorsement issued pursuant to sections 150 and 150.03, Title 14, CCR.

\$150.04. Control Date for Gear Endorsement Program for Other Nearshore Species.

(a) A control date of October 20, 2000 is established for the purpose of developing and implementing a gear endorsement program for the commercial nearshore fishery for nearshore fish stocks not covered under other nearshore control dates or nearshore restricted access programs established in Section 150, Title 14, CCR, or Section 150.03, Title 14, CCR. Species subject to this control date include only black rockfish, blue rockfish, brown rockfish, calico rockfish, copper rockfish, monkeyface eel, olive rockfish, quillback rockfish and treefish.

(b) In addition to any other requirements the Commission may adopt, in order to be considered for inclusion in a future gear endorsement program described in subsection (a), a person must have made at least one landing of the nearshore species described in subsection (a). This landing must be in his/her own name and commercial fishing license identification number on or before the control date in subsection (a) using a

specified gear type (traps and/or hook and line and/or nets) as documented by a fish landing receipt prepared pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8043 and submitted to the department pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 8046.

(c) This section does not apply to those nearshore species for which a Nearshore Fishery Permit is required pursuant to Section 150.01.

\$150.05. Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit Program.

At the time of publication these regulations were adopted by the Fish and Game Commission but not approved by the Office of Administrative Law or filed with the Secretary of State. Please check the Department's web site at www.dfg.ca.gov or the Commission's web site at www.dfg.ca.gov/fg_comm/index.html. You may also contact your local Department office.

(a) A Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit authorizing the take, possession aboard a vessel, or landing of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, and in the manner and amount described in subsections (b) and (d) below may be issued to a person who meets the following conditions:

(1) has a valid 2002-2003 Nearshore Fishery Permit that has not been suspended or revoked.

(2) The person is not eligible for a 2003-2004 Nearshore Fishery Permit, or the person is eligible for a 2003-2004 Nearshore Fishery Permit based on landings made with gear not authorized under Section 150 or 150.03, Title 14, CCR, and chooses not to convert to the gear authorized pursuant to Section 150, 150.03 or 150.17, Title 14, CCR.

(b) Gear Authorized for Use. Only trawl or entangling nets shall be used to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, under a Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit issued pursuant to this section.

(c) Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permits are non-transferable and the permit becomes null and void upon the death of the permit holder.

(d) Trip Limits.

(1) Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit holders are subject to all state and federal cumulative trip limits pursuant to sections 150.16 and 189, Title 14, CCR. Pursuant to sections 150.06 and 189, Title 14, CCR, no retention of nearshore fish stocks is allowed when the directed nearshore fishery is closed.

(2) Notwithstanding, Section 120.3, Title 14, CCR, and Fish and Game Code Section 8496, a person holding a Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit may take, possess aboard a vessel, or land nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, under the following trip limits:

(A) North Coast Region. Zero (0) pounds of nearshore fish stocks may be taken per trip.

(B) North-Central Coast Region. Zero (0) pounds of nearshore fish stocks may be taken per trip.

(C) South-Central Coast Region. Twenty-five (25) pounds of nearshore fish stocks may be taken per trip.

(D) South Coast Region. Fifty (50) pounds of nearshore fish stocks may be taken per trip.

(e) Application Deadline for Initial Issuance of Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permits. All applications (FG 1328(1/03), incorporated herein by reference) and permit fees for initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permits must be received by the department, or, if mailed, be postmarked on or before June 30, 2003. Applications and permit fees for initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permits under the restricted access program received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked from July 1 through July 31, 2003 will be assessed a \$50 late fee. Applications and permit fees for the initial issuance of Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permits under the restricted access program postmarked or received after July 31, 2003 shall be returned to the applicant unissued.

(f) Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit Renewal Requirements. Notwithstanding Fish and Game Code Section 8587, after April 1, 2004, Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permits will be renewed annually by the department only to a person who has held a valid Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit in the immediately preceding permit year.

(g) Application Deadline for Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit Renewal. All applications (FG 1328(10/03), incorporated herein by reference) and permit fees for renewal of Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permits must be received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked on or before April 30 of each permit year. Applications and permit fees for renewal of Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permits received by the department, or, if mailed, postmarked from May 1 through May 31 will be assessed a \$50 late fee. Applications and permit fees postmarked or presented after May 31 will not be considered and the Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit applied for shall be cancelled and not available for renewal in subsequent years.

(h) Appeals.

(1) Any applicant who is denied initial issuance of a Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit for any reason may appeal to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be received or, if mailed, postmarked, no later than March 31, 2004. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's denial.

(2) Any applicant who is denied renewal of a Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit for any reason may appeal to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be received or, if mailed, postmarked, not later than March 31 following the permit year in which the applicant last held a valid Nearshore Fishery Permit. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's denial.

(i) Fees. The department shall charge an annual fee for each Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit of two hundred dollars (\$200).

(j) Revocation of Nearshore Fishery Bycatch Permit. Any permit may be suspended, revoked, or cancelled by the commission upon conviction of a violation of any provision of these regulations or Fish and Game Code pertaining to the commercial take of nearshore fish stocks as described in Section 150.01, Title 14, CCR, or violation of the terms or conditions of the permit by the holder thereof, his agents, servants, employees or those acting under his direction and control.

See page 45 for a map of Cowcod Conservation Area.

§150.06. Management Areas Defined; Closure Periods Defined.

(a) Cowcod closure areas means both Area 1 and Area 2: Area 1, also termed the western cowcod conservation area adopted as federal groundfish regulations, is an area south of Point Conception bound by straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:

33°50' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;
 33°50' N. lat., 118°50' W. long.;
 32°20' N. lat., 118°50' W. long.;
 32°20' N. lat., 119°37' W. long.;
 33°00' N. lat., 119°37' W. long.;
 33°00' N. lat., 119°53' W. long.;
 33°33' N. lat., 119°53' W. long.;
 33°33' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;
 33°50' N. lat., 119°30' W. long.;

The transit corridor through the cowcod closure Area 1 is bounded on the north by the latitude line at 33°00' 30" N. lat., and on the south by the latitude line at 32° 59' 30" N. lat., and Area 2, also termed the eastern cowcod conservation area adopted as federal groundfish regulations, that is a smaller area west of San Diego bound by straight lines connecting the following points in the order listed:

32°42' N. lat., 118°02' W. long.;
 32°42' N. lat., 117°50' W. long.;
 32°36' 42" N. lat., 117°50' W. long.;
 32°30' N. lat., 117°53' 30" W. long.;
 32°30' N. lat., 118°02' W. long.;
 32°42' N. lat., 118°02' W. long.;

(b) Seasonal closure periods and in-season closures enacted due to quota attainment for commercial rockfish, a subgroup of rockfish, lingcod or California scorpionfish noticed in the Federal Register by the

National Marine Fisheries Service shall apply in state waters within the geographic boundary areas defined in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 600 and 660. See also Section 189, Title 14, California Code of Regulations for additional explanation regarding fishing for federal groundfish in state waters.

(c) Statewide commercial seasonal closure periods (excluding in-season closures enacted due to quota attainment) for sheephead, cabezon, and greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos* shall apply consistent with federal seasonal closures for minor nearshore rockfishes as noticed in the Federal Register by the National Marine Fisheries Service, or defined in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 600 and 660, for the geographic area from 40°10' N. lat (near Cape Mendocino, Humboldt County) south to the U.S.-Mexico border.

§150.16. Commercial Take of Nearshore Fishes.

See Pacific Fishery Management Council groundfish regulations at www.pcouncil.org.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 8588(b) of the Fish and Game Code, minimum size limits (total length) are as follows:

- (1) black-and-yellow rockfish (*Sebastes chrysomelas*) 10 in.
- (2) cabezon (*Scorpaenichthys marmoratus*) 15 in.
- (3) California scorpionfish or sculpin (*Scorpaena guttata*) 10 in.
- (4) California sheephead (*Semicossyphus pulcher*) 13 in.
- (5) China rockfish (*Sebastes nebulosus*) 12 in.
- (6) gopher rockfish (*Sebastes carnatus*) 10 in.
- (7) grass rockfish (*Sebastes rastrelliger*) 12 in.
- (8) greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos* (*Hexagrammos spp.*) 12 in.
- (9) kelp rockfish (*Sebastes atrovirens*) 10 in.

(b) Species of nearshore fish stocks as defined in Section 1.90, Title 14, CCR, must be sorted by species prior to weighing and the weight reported separately on the Fish and Game receipt.

(c) Any nearshore fish listed under this section that are taken in a nearshore fishery shall be measured immediately upon being brought aboard the vessel and released immediately if not in compliance with the size limits specified.

(d) Regulations adopted to modify the minimum size limits or to specify maximum size limits shall be based on the best available scientific information and adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act following public notice and not less than one public hearing.

(e) Cumulative trip limits for sheephead, cabezon, greenlings of the genus *Hexagrammos*, California scorpionfish, and subgroups of rockfish.

(1) A cumulative trip limit is the total number of pounds of a species or a species group that may be taken and retained, possessed, or landed by an individual commercial licensee in a cumulative trip limit period without a limit on the number of landings or trips.

(2) Cumulative trip limit periods start at 0001 hours local time, end at 2400 hours local time, and are in two month periods as follows:

- (A) January 1 through the last day of February,
- (B) March 1 - April 30,
- (C) May 1 - June 30,
- (D) July 1 - August 31,
- (E) September 1 - October 31,
- (F) November 1 - December 31.

(3) Landings toward a cumulative trip limit value for a defined cumulative trip limit period provided in this subsection are summed by an individual's California commercial license number listed on fish receipts submitted to the department pursuant to Section 8043, Fish and Game Code.

(4) Any person landing species for which there is a cumulative trip limit established pursuant to this Section shall keep in their immediate possession copies of any and all reports of landings required by state laws or regulations throughout the cumulative limit period during which a landing occurred and for 15 days thereafter.

(5) Cumulative trip limit values noticed in the Federal Register by the National Marine Fisheries Service for the cumulative trip limit periods for shallow nearshore rockfish, deeper nearshore rockfish, and California scorpionfish apply to each individual California commercial licensee in addition to the federally-defined vessel-based limits. Landings are summed by an individual's California commercial license number listed on fish receipts submitted to the department pursuant to Section 8043, Fish and Game Code.

(6) Cumulative trip limits for sheephead, cabezon and greenlings.

(A) The cumulative trip limit per individual per two-month limit period when fishing is allowed pursuant to Section 150.06, Title 14, CCR, is as follows:

January - February		July - August	
Sheephead	2,000 pounds	Sheephead	2,400 pounds
Cabezon	100 pounds	Cabezon	1,000 pounds
Greenlings	25 pounds	Greenlings	25 pounds
March - April		September - October	
Sheephead	2,000 pounds	Sheephead	2,400 pounds
Cabezon	200 pounds	Cabezon	400 pounds
Greenlings	25 pounds	Greenlings	25 pounds
May - June		November - December	
Sheephead	2,400 pounds	Sheephead	2,400 pounds
Cabezon	1,000 pounds	Cabezon	100 pounds
Greenlings	25 pounds	Greenlings	25 pounds

(B) The department will evaluate year-to-date catch levels against total allowable catch limits defined in Section 52.10. Based on these data, when the department determines that cumulative trip limits defined in the allowable catches through the open season to the extent possible and prevent early attainment of the annual total allowable commercial catch, the cumulative trip limits defined in this Section may become inoperative and may be replaced with alternative limits as determined by the department. The department may perform these in-season analyses between May and September of each year; and provide notification of changes by October 15 of each year, as described in subsection (e)(6)(C).

(C) The department shall give holders of nearshore fishery permits no less than 10 days notice of any cumulative trip limit change pursuant to this Section via a notification letter sent to the permittee's address on file with the department.

(D) When optimum yields, allocations, total allowable catches or other catch limits defined in Section 52.10 are reached, and action to close the fishery is taken pursuant to Section 52.10 subsection (b), cumulative trip limits defined in this Section become inoperative.

(f) All other trip limits (including daily, weekly and cumulative trip limits) established for commercial rockfish, a subgroup of rockfish, or California scorpionfish noticed in the Federal Register by the National Marine Fisheries Service shall apply in state waters within the geographic boundary areas defined in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 600 and 660. See also Section 189, Title 14, California Code of Regulations for additional requirements regarding fishing for federal groundfish in state waters.

See restrictions for Districts 17, 18, and 19 under fishing lines on page 26.

§150.17. Limitations on Number of Hooks and Area.

Excepting the provisions of Fish and Game Code subsection 9027.5(c), it is unlawful to use more than 150 hooks on a vessel, or to use more than 15 hooks per line, to take nearshore fish stocks for commercial purposes in ocean waters within one mile of shore within Fish and Game Districts 6, 7, and 10, or in ocean waters within one mile of the mainland shore in Fish and Game Districts 17, 18, and 19.

FGC Excerpts

§8587.1. Adoption of regulations.

(a) The commission may adopt regulations as it determines necessary, based on the advice and recommendations of the department, to regulate nearshore fish stocks and fisheries. Regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to this section may include, but are not limited to, requiring submittal of landing and permit information, including logbooks; establishing a restricted access program; establishing permit fees; and establishing limitations on the fishery based on time, area, type, and amount of gear, and amount of catch, species, and size of fish.

(b) Regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to this section may make inoperative any fishery management statute relevant to the nearshore fishery. Any regulation adopted by the commission pursuant to this subdivision shall specify the particular statute to be made inoperative.

(c) The circumstances, restrictions, and requirements of Section 219 do not apply to regulations adopted pursuant to this section.

(d) Any regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall be adopted following consultation with fishery participants and other interested persons consistent with Section 7059.

§8589.5. Suspension of permits.

The commission shall temporarily suspend and may permanently revoke the nearshore fishing permit of any person convicted of a violation of this article. In addition to, or in lieu of, a license or permit suspension or revocation, the commission may adopt and apply a schedule of fines for convictions of violations of this article.

OCEAN ENHANCEMENT

FGC Excerpts

§6596. Ocean fishing enhancement stamps.

(a) In addition to a valid California sport fishing license and any other applicable license stamp issued pursuant to this code, a person taking fish from ocean waters south of a line extending due west from Point Arguello for purposes other than for profit shall have a valid sport fishing ocean enhancement stamp permanently affixed to his or her fishing license. A sport fishing ocean enhancement stamp shall be issued upon payment of a base fee of three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50). A sport fishing license issued pursuant to paragraph (4) or (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 7149 is not subject to this subdivision.

(b) In addition to a valid California commercial passenger fishing boat license issued pursuant to Section 7920, the owner of any boat or vessel who, for profit, permits any person to fish therefrom, south of a line extending due west from Point Arguello, shall have a valid commercial fishing ocean enhancement stamp issued for that vessel that has not been suspended or revoked.

(c) Any person who takes, possesses aboard a boat, or lands any white sea bass for commercial purposes, south of a line extending due west from Point Arguello, shall have a valid commercial fishing ocean enhancement stamp issued to that person that has not been suspended or revoked.

(d) The base fee for a commercial fishing ocean enhancement stamp is thirty-five dollars (\$35).

(e) This section does not apply to licenses, permits, reservations, tags, or other entitlements issued through the Automated License Data System.

(f) The base fees specified in this section are applicable to the 2004 license year, and shall be adjusted annually thereafter pursuant to Section 713.

PACIFIC MACKEREL

For information on Coastal Pelagic Species see page 35.

PINK SHRIMP

Pink shrimp permit holders are also subject to the provisions of Title 14, §189.

Title 14 Excerpts

120. Prawn or Shrimp Trawling.

The following are the regulations under which permits to use or possess trawls for the taking of shrimp or prawns in ocean waters pursuant to section 8842 are to be granted:

(a) Qualifications of Permittee. The applicant must be the operator of a currently registered commercial fishing vessel.

(b) Southern Pink Shrimp Trawl Permit. On and after April 1, 2001, any person using a trawl net to take, possess aboard a boat, or land pink shrimp for commercial purposes in ocean waters south of a line drawn due west of Point Conception shall have a southern pink shrimp trawl permit that has not been suspended or revoked.

(c) Cost of Permit. See subsection 699(b) of these regulations for the fee for this permit. (NOTE: This fee shall be charged effective April 1, 1992.)

(d) Permit Areas. The taking of pink shrimp north of a line drawn due west of Point Conception shall be subject to this section and Section 120.01, Title 14, CCR. Trawling for shrimp or prawns shall be permitted only in those waters of Fish and Game Districts 6, 7, 10, 17, 18, and 19, lying not less than three (3) nautical miles from the nearest point of land on the mainland shore, all offshore islands and the boundary line of District 19A, except that in waters lying between a line extending due west from False Cape and a line extending due west from Pigeon Point, trawling is allowed not less than two (2) nautical miles from the nearest point of land on the mainland shore. However, no trawling shall be conducted in the cowcod closure areas defined in Section 150.06, Title 14, CCR.

(e) Season. Pink shrimp may be taken April 1 through October 31. The taking of golden, spot and ridgeback prawns is provided for in Section 120.3, Title 14, CCR.

(f) Gear Specifications.

(1) The net to be used for the capture of shrimp or prawns shall be an otter trawl or a beam trawl net.

(2) The mesh of any webbing used on or with the beam or otter trawl shall not be less than 1 3/8 inches measured inside the knots.

(3) An approved Bycatch Reduction Device (BRD) shall be used on all trawl nets used in the commercial pink shrimp trawl fishery and is described as one of the following:

(A) The Nordmore Grate. The grate consists of a series of rigid or semi-rigid vertical bars that form a panel which guides finfish out of an escape hole located in the top of the net. The device may include a funnel used to concentrate catch near the bottom of the panel to facilitate sorting but is not a required component. An approved Nordmore Grate must meet the following criteria:

1. The rigid or semi-rigid panel must completely cover some portion of the net in diagonal cross-section.

2. None of the openings between the vertical bars of the panel may exceed 2 inches.

3. The escape hole, when spread open, must expose a hole at least 100 square inches in surface area, which is the equivalent to removing 10-12 meshes in a straight line.

4. The escape hole must be forward of the panel and the farthest back point must end within four meshes of the point at which the rigid or semi-rigid panel connects to the main net at its farthest back point.

(B) The Soft-Panel Excluder. This device uses a mesh panel to guide fish out of an escape hole located in the top of the net. An approved soft-panel BRD must satisfy the following criteria:

1. The panel meshes must be constructed of net material with individual meshes no larger than 6 inches (stretch measure).

2. The panel must completely cover some portion of the net in diagonal cross-section and partial panels are not allowed.

3. The escape hole must, when spread open, expose a hole at least 100 square inches in surface area, which is equivalent to cutting 10-12 meshes

in a straight line.

4. The escape hole must be positioned forward of the panel and end within four meshes of the point at which the panel connects to the main net at its farthest back point.

(C) The Fisheye Excluder. This device functions as a simple forward facing escape hatch that is maintained by a rigid frame. An approved fisheye BRD must meet the following criteria:

1. The escape hole must be forward facing so that finfish can swim towards the mouth of the net to exit through the fisheye.

2. The device must be placed on the top of the codend, no further forward than 84 codend meshes, counted from the pursing rings.

3. The escape hole must be no less than 6 inches in height and no less than 10 inches in width.

(4) A revocable experimental BRD permit may be issued by the Department's Marine Region Manager and used in lieu of an approved BRD under the following terms and conditions:

(A) The experimental BRD meets minimum design criteria for approved BRDs as determined by the Marine Region Manager.

(B) The permitted vessel carries a Department-approved observer coverage during all times that the experimental BRD is used in lieu of an approved BRD to harvest pink shrimp.

(C) The experimental BRD permit is valid for the duration of the impending or current pink shrimp season unless revoked.

(5) Bycatch reduction devices shall not be modified in any way that interferes with their ability to allow fish to escape from the trawl, except for the purpose of testing the BRD to measure shrimp loss. Authorized testing of BRDs may be conducted as follows:

(A) All testing must occur between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Pacific Time.

(B) For vessels fishing two nets simultaneously (double-rigged boats), only one net may contain a disabled BRD (approved or experimental).

(C) For vessels fishing only one net, the BRD may be disabled only between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Pacific Time.

(g) Limitations of Gear.

(1) Nets used for the taking of shrimp or prawns under this regulation may be possessed on a boat in a permit area only when the shrimp or prawn trawling season is open in that area, except as provided in (6) below and except that for a period of seven (7) days following the close of the season, shrimp or prawn nets may be possessed on a boat for the purpose of cleaning, drying, or maintaining such nets, provided that the boat remains in port during the time the net(s) is aboard. No shrimp trawl net may be possessed on board a vessel in the commercial pink shrimp fishery that does not include an excluder device. All bycatch reduction devices and codends used for trawl fishing for pink shrimp must be readily accessible and made available for inspection at the request of a department official.

(2) When any nets possessed under the terms of these regulations are in possession on any permittee's vessel, no other fishing nets may be possessed on that vessel.

(3) No web, the meshes of which are less than that prescribed in these regulations, may be possessed on any vessel which is operating under the provisions of a shrimp or prawn permit.

(4) All fishing gear used under the provisions of this permit is subject to inspection and approval by the Department of Fish and Game at any time.

(5) On request, any authorized representative of the Department of Fish and Game shall be permitted to travel on the permittee's boat to observe shrimp or prawn trawling operations.

(6) The department may issue revocable nontransferable permits to shrimp permittees for purpose of transporting shrimp or prawn nets in closed permit areas. The permit must include such information as the name of the vessel that will transport the net and a termination date that does not extend beyond the end of the season in progress. The permit shall be carried aboard the vessel upon which the net is being transported.

(7) No shrimp trawl nets may be removed from the vessel participating in the pink shrimp trawl fishery prior to the offloading of pink shrimp.

(h) Incidentally Caught Fish. Not more than 1,500 pounds, multiplied

by the number of days of the fishing trip, of fish other than Pacific whiting, shortbelly rockfish, or arrowtooth flounder caught incidentally with shrimp or prawns may be possessed on any boat operating under a permit as provided in these regulations, except salmon may be taken and possessed subject to sections 8210.2 to 8226, and 8230 to 8237, inclusive, of the Fish and Game Code. Spot prawns shall not be possessed or landed as incidental catch in the pink shrimp fishery.

(i) Maximum Count per Pound. It is illegal for any vessel operating under a southern pink shrimp permit or a permit as provided in Section 120.01, Title 14, CCR, to land pink shrimp having a count greater than 160 shrimp per pound.

(j) Records. Pursuant to section 190 of these regulations, each permittee shall complete and submit an accurate record of his fishing activities on a form (Shrimp/Prawn Trawl Log, DFG 120 (10/89), see Appendix A) provided by the department.

(k) Conditions of Permit. The provisions of the Fish and Game Code of California relating to commercial fishing except as modified by the provisions of this permit shall be a condition of all permits to be fully performed by the holders thereof, their agents, servants, employees, or those acting under their direction and control.

(l) Revocation of Permits. All permits may be revoked and canceled by the Fish and Game Commission without notice, upon the breach or violation of any fish and game law or regulation or any violation of the terms or conditions of this permit by the holders thereof, their agents, servants, employees or those acting under their direction and control. Permits so revoked and canceled may not be renewed for a period of one year from the date of revocation.

120.01. Pink Shrimp Trawling.

(a) Permit Required. On and after April 1, 2001, any person using a trawl net to take, possess aboard a vessel, or land pink shrimp for commercial purposes in ocean waters north of a line drawn due west of Point Conception shall have a northern pink shrimp trawl permit or a northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit that has not been suspended or revoked. All pink shrimp taken in ocean waters north of the aforementioned line incidental to other fishing activities shall be immediately returned to the water. Pink shrimp taken south of the aforementioned line shall be subject to the provisions of Section 120, Title 14, CCR. For the purposes of this section, vessel owner includes any person who has a lease-purchase agreement for the purchase of a vessel.

(b) Initial Permit Issuance.

(1) A northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit may be issued to the holder of a valid 2000-01 pink shrimp trawl individual permit who landed a minimum of 5,000 pounds of pink shrimp north of Point Conception in each of three of the fishing seasons from April 1, 1994 to October 31, 1999 as documented by department landing receipts submitted in their name and commercial fishing license identification number.

(2) A northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit may be issued to the current owner of a vessel with a valid 2000-01 pink shrimp trawl vessel permit who landed a minimum of 5,000 pounds of pink shrimp north of Point Conception in each of three of the fishing seasons from April 1, 1994 to October 31, 1999, as documented by department landing receipts.

(3) A northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit may be issued to an individual who does not qualify for a permit in (b)(1) or (2), above, and is the current owner of a commercial fishing vessel and who has been licensed as a California commercial fisherman for at least 20 years at the time of application and has participated in the pink shrimp trawl fishery for at least one of those years in this state as documented by department landing receipts that cumulatively total 5,000 pounds of pink shrimp landed by trawl nets in their name and commercial fishing license number. Any permit issued under this provision shall be nontransferable.

(4) Initial applications for all northern pink shrimp trawl permits shall be received by the department or, if mailed, postmarked no later than May 31, 2002. Initial late applications shall be received by the department or, if mailed, postmarked not later than June 30, 2002 and shall be accompanied by a \$50 late fee. Initial late applications not received by the department or, if mailed, postmarked after June 30, 2002, will not be considered. A permit shall not be issued until the \$50 late fee is paid.

(5) No individual or corporation that qualifies for a northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit shall be issued a northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit.

(c) Vessel Length Endorsement.

(1) Each northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit shall be endorsed with the overall length at the time of initial issuance. Vessel overall length is measured between the perpendiculars at the foremost portion of the hull at the stem, excluding any extensions commonly known as bowsprits, and the aftermost portion of the hull at the sternpost, excluding any extensions thereof. One of the following forms of documentation shall be submitted as proof of the vessel's overall length.

(2) Marine Survey Report. Before any northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit is issued or transferred to another vessel, the owner of the vessel who will receive the permit may submit a marine survey completed by a certified marine surveyor on or after April 1, 1999 that clearly shows the vessel overall length.

(3) Federal Groundfish Permit. Before any northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit is issued or transferred to another vessel, the owner of the vessel who will receive the permit may submit their current valid Federal Groundfish Permit with its endorsed length as documentation of the vessel's overall length.

(4) When a vessel is no longer available for an overall length measurement, as determined by the department, and does not have a current valid Federal Groundfish Permit, the department may consider: a Marine Survey dated prior to April 1, 1999, U.S. Coast Guard Documentation, or Department of Motor Vehicles registration records.

(d) Permit Renewal.

(1) Applicants for northern pink shrimp trawl permits must have held a valid northern pink shrimp trawl permit in the immediately preceding permit year. All applications for northern pink shrimp trawl permit renewal shall be received by the department or, if mailed, postmarked not later than April 30 each year. Late applications for northern pink shrimp trawl permit renewal shall be received by the department or, if mailed, postmarked not later than May 31 of each year and shall be accompanied by a \$50 late fee. Late applications for northern pink shrimp trawl permit renewal not received, or if mailed, postmarked after May 31 will not be considered. A permit shall not be issued until the \$50 late fee is paid.

(2) A northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit shall be upgraded to a northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit before April 1, 2004. The vessel that the northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit is assigned to may be not more than five feet greater in overall length than the longest vessel on which the permittee made qualifying landings. The individual permittee is subject to the terms of permit renewal in Section 120.01(d)(1). Any northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit not upgraded to a northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit before April 1, 2003 shall be deemed forfeit to the department.

(e) Permit Transfers.

(1) A northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit may be transferred to a replacement vessel owned by the permittee within two years of the permitted vessel being lost, stolen, or destroyed. The replacement vessel may be up to but not more than five feet greater in overall length than the original permitted vessel. The original length endorsement will remain on the permit.

(2) A northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit is otherwise transferable to another owner only if the vessel qualifying for the initial permit landed 90,000 pounds of pink shrimp by trawl north of Point Conception from April 1, 1994 to October 31, 1999. An individual permit, when upgraded to a vessel permit pursuant to Section 120.01(d)(2), shall be otherwise transferable to another owner only if the fishermen qualifying for the initial permit landed 90,000 pounds of pink shrimp by trawl north of Point Conception from April 1, 1994 to October 31, 1999.

(A) The transferable permit may not be transferred more than once every twelve months.

(B) The transferable permit may be transferred any number of times to a different vessel up to five feet greater in overall length than the original length endorsement, or of equal or less overall length. The original length endorsement will remain on the permit.

(C) A transferable permit may be permanently changed to a nontrans-

ferable permit on written request of the vessel owner. The permit shall not be restored to a transferable permit under any circumstances.

(3) On the death of a transferable northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permittee an heir may apply to the department to transfer that permit to him or her. The application for transfer shall be received by the department within two years of the death of the permittee.

(4) Any northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit may be temporarily transferred, for up to one year, to a different vessel, if the permitted vessel is seriously damaged, has suffered a major mechanical breakdown, or is lost or destroyed. The request for temporary transfer shall include documentation of the damage, breakdown, loss or destruction.

(5) Any northern pink shrimp trawl vessel may be permanently retired from the fishery for any reason, and the permit transferred to a different vessel, up to but not more than five feet greater in overall length than the original length endorsement, which is owned by the same permittee.

(f) Appeal.

(1) Any applicant who is denied initial issuance of a northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit or a northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit by the department for any reason may appeal that denial to the commission in writing, describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be received by the commission or, if mailed, postmarked not later than March 31, 2004.

(2) Appeals for initial permit issuance may be based on medical conditions, vessel condition, purchase of a vessel during the moratorium period which had a pink shrimp vessel permit, economic conditions in the fishery, historic participation levels in the California pink shrimp fishery, oceanographic conditions and associated low availability of shrimp in the California area of the fishermen's residence, and incapacity of the vessel to participate in the fishery.

(3) Any applicant who is denied renewal of a northern pink shrimp trawl permit may appeal the denial to the department in writing describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be received or, if mailed, postmarked no later than March 31 following the permit year in which the applicant last held a valid northern pink shrimp trawl permit. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's decision.

(4) Any applicant who is denied transfer of a northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit may appeal the denial to the department in writing not more than 90 days from the date of denial describing the basis for the appeal. The appeal shall be reviewed and decided by the department. The decision of the department may be appealed in writing to the commission within 60 days of the date of the department's decision.

(g) Fees.

(1) The annual fee for a transferable northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit is \$1,000.

(2) The fee to transfer a permit to a new owner is \$1,000. No northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit shall be transferred without a completed application and payment of fees.

(3) The fee to transfer a permit to another vessel owned by the same permittee is \$200.

(4) The fee for a temporary permit transfer of up to one year is \$100.

(5) The annual fee for a nontransferable northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit is \$500.

(6) The annual fee for a northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit is \$500.

(7) The fee to upgrade a northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit to a northern pink shrimp trawl vessel permit is \$200.

(h) Conditions for Continued Eligibility. Any northern pink shrimp trawl vessel or northern pink shrimp trawl individual permit not renewed on or before May 31 of each permit year shall be considered forfeit to the department.

(i) Capacity Goal.

(1) The department shall evaluate the capacity goal every three years and report to the commission, with a recommendation regarding issuance of new permits.

(2) The capacity goal for transferable permits shall be a range from 75 up to the number of permits initially issued, and for nontransferable

permits a range of 0 up to the number of permits initially issued.

(j) Permit Revocation.

(1) A northern pink shrimp trawl vessel or individual permit shall be revoked if false information is provided by the permittee to obtain the permit.